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A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF FEMALE OFFENDERS IN CANADA

BY

STATISTICS DIVISION

Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada

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FOREWORD

Historically, women who come into conflict with the criminal law have had to take a back seat to male offenders in both research and correctional treatment priorities. The under-representation of women in the criminal justice system has been interpreted as an indication that female offenders don't pose as great a threat to society as the more violent and more numerous male offenders, and thus don't merit special, if any, attention. Over the years, studies of patterns, causes and correlates of criminality have focused primarily on male offenders. Interest in women's involvement in crime has been minimal by comparison, but the newly raised consciousness of Canadians to areas of general concern to women has effectively stimulated interest in the status of women as offenders.

Economic and social profiles that might help to explain how and why women come into conflict with the law, and the services and treatment appropriate for them, are hindered in part by the lack of consistent data collection procedures at various stages of the criminal justice system. The purpose of this report is to present what is known about female offenders through available statistical data, and by identifying some of the gaps in information, to stimulate ideas for research. This report is intended solely as a compendium of the statistical information currently available from official sources, with discussions of the quality and limitations of the data to assist researchers in making accurate interpretations of the information.

This report is divided into five main sections, followed by an Appendix containing all tables. Aside from the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey data, all tables are based on publications or internal reports produced by Statistics Canada or the Correctional Service of Canada. The sections are as follows:

I Law Enforcement Statistics
II Canadian Urban Victimization Survey
III Provincial Corrections Information
IV Federal Corrections Information
V Implications.

Conspicuous by its absence from this list is court or sentencing data on female offenders. Criminal courts and the sentences they impose are the most visible components of the criminal justice system, and yet there is at present no national program to collect criminal court statistics. The former Adult Court Program administered by the Justice Statistics Division of Statistics Canada was fraught with reporting problems (data from British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario were frequently excluded) and was terminated in 1980. Plans by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics to implement a new national adult court statistics program will not be realized for some years to come.

According to the Report of the Implementation Working Group on Justice Statistics, 1981, most provinces did not have a comprehensive system at that time which could routinely generate complete and comparable offender-related statistics for all the

courts having criminal jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions are planning to install computer-based information systems over the next several years which will eventually provide a base for information on court caseloads.

In October 1983, the Justice Department published a report prepared under contract by The Research Group which describes some of the sentencing trends observed in cases from seven court groups and ten correctional jurisdictions. The data were not ordered by sex, so sentencing trends for female offenders are not available from this study. The Department of Justice also recently completed studies of sentencing trends in Winnipeg and Prince Edward Island. Information on type of offence and type and length of sentence was collected for males and females. Analyses of both studies are to be released in late 1984.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and the Department of Justice have recently embarked on separate feasibility studies to determine if the Fingerprint System (FPS) and Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) data systems can be used as a source of information on criminal court activity in Canada. FPS/CPIC are data files maintained by the RCMP and contain demographic information on persons charges and court dispositions for indictable offences.

The data presented in this report allow for fairly complete descriptions of persons who are charged by police and those who are sentenced to federal terms of incarceration. Because

record-keeping procedures have not been standardized among the provinces, compatible aggregated data on persons admitted to provincial institutions are not presently available. Data of varying levels of complexity are available upon request from the agencies responsible for corrections in each province, however. Plans for the future involve updating this report as the information becomes available and compiling separately retrievable data on admissions to provincial institutions. This measure would also serve to address more fully the issue of native women who come into conflict with the law. Reasonable national estimates of the number of women admitted to provincial institutions under sentence or on remand are readily accessible and have been included in this report. The lack of information at some intervening stages is problematic since questions of relative leniency in court decisions or factors which may influence the dispositions given are, for the moment, unanswerable.

SECTION I. LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program was introduced in 1962 to improve the quality of information on crime and traffic enforcement activity in Canada. This data collection program is now administered by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Each police department across the country submits monthly statistics on the number of offences recorded under the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws. The statistics include the number of crimes reported or known to the police and the number of crimes that police later deemed to be "unfounded". The remaining number of "actual" crimes is further broken down to show the number which have been cleared by charge or cleared otherwise, the number of adults charged (male and female), and the number of juvenile offenders dealt with by the police. The UCR information provided by police departments is published annually by Statistics Canada in Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics (Catalogue #85-205).

The complexity of the UCR data requires that it be interpreted carefully. This data set is designed as an indicator of incidents that become known to the police which they then record by the most serious offence in the incident. It does not reflect individual offences. Moreover, the charge(s) subsequently laid may be quite different than the most serious offence recorded but persons subsequently charged are recorded by the original offence category. For example, police investigating an altercation in a public tavern may initially record an incident as attempted murder but later lay a charge of assault causing bodily harm. The charge is recorded against the original offence recorded (i.e. attempted murder).

Because each incident is recorded only once by the most serious offence, many offences that become known to the police and many charges laid against an accused in multiple offence incidents will not be recorded. The scoring rules also differ by crime type such that one incident is counted for each victim in violent crimes, and each incident is counted once regardless of the number of victims involved in incidents where the most serious offence is a property crime. One incident may result in any number of persons subsequently being charged.

UCR data are further influenced by a variety of other factors apart from the actual incidence of criminal behaviour. As a measure of the level of crime, the most obvious limitation of these data is that they include only those incidents which are recorded as crimes by police. While these figures may adequately reflect the reporting of crime and the level of police recording or workload, they are not an accurate measurement of criminal behaviour per se. Those incidents which are unreported or once detected are diverted from official sanctions are, by definition, missing from the Uniform Crime Reports.

UCR data are also directly affected by changing police enforcement practices and priorities and the way in which police report and record crimes that become known to them. A common observation is that police officers are generally more lenient in using official sanctions against female offenders than when men are involved. Recent changes in this practice may be partly responsible for apparent increases in the criminal activity of women relative to men as indicated by police statistics. In the absence of quality control or audit procedures, the effect of differences in recording practices from one jurisdiction to another or from one period of time to another cannot be determined.

As the only source of national information available on criminal activity which has come to the attention of police, and which has subsequently been officially recorded as "known" crime, UCR data are widely used to describe crime trends. Analysis of these data, however, must proceed with cautious regard for the limitations specified. The following section describes trends in the criminal activity of females and males for the years 1975 to 1981(1) as reflected by the Uniform Crime Report statistics.

The following issues in particular are addressed:

1. Are the rates of change over the 1975-81 period similar for women and men who are charged in criminal incidents?

2. In what categories of incidents are women most often charged?

3. Has there been a substantial increase in the number of women charged in violent incidents?

Criminal Charges Against Women and Men

Table 1 lists the number of persons charged in offences under the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes, and Municipal By-Laws. There have been marked increases in the number of women charged in all four offence categories recorded by the UCR

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(1) See The Female Offender: A Statistical Perspective, Solicitor General Canada, 1978, for an analysis of arrest, court and corrections data from 1965 to 1975.

program, and the percentage change was higher for women than men in every category and in total. Between 1975 and 1981, the total number of males charged increased by one-third while the number of females charged increased by more than one-half; charges under the Criminal Code increased by 42% for men and 56% for women. In terms of actual numbers, however, men were charged in 99,000 more Criminal Code incidents in 1981 than in 1975, compared to an increase of 21,000 for women. The overall increase for both males and females has been substantial but men charged in Criminal Code incidents outnumber women six to one. When all legislative categories are combined, the picture is essentially unchanged. Females accounted for 10.3% of all persons charged in 1975 and 11.7% in 1981, an increase of only 1.4 percentage points.

Tables 2 and 3 highlight some obvious differences in the types of Criminal Code and Narcotic Control Act incidents in which men and women are charged. Between 1975 and 1981 there was a 60% increase in the number of females charged in incidents involving the offences selected for this comparison, and a 41% increase in the number of males charged. The only offence categories in which males show a higher rate of increase than females are attempted murder and wounding, and offences under the Narcotic Control Act. The largest percentage increases for females were for fraud and break and enter offences. Again, despite the large percentage increase in the number of women charged between 1975 and 1981, the actual proportion who were women increased less than 2%.

Over the five year period, nearly 60% of the Criminal Code charges laid against women were for theft, primarily shoplifting. The next most common charges were for fraud (15%) and violations of the Narcotic Control Act (12%). Charges against men were heavily concentrated in a few categories. Theft was also the most common charge laid against men (25.8%) followed by Narcotic Control Act offences (21.2%), break and enter (17.5%) and assault (15%).

The majority of fraud charges against women were related to cheques or credit cards, but approximately 25% were in the category of "other". Further study is required to determine how many of these charges were laid for defrauding the conditions of welfare or family benefits assistance.

Concern about changing populations and low base numbers are eliminated through the use of rates based on the number of charges laid by police per 100,000 males and females (Table 4). Charging rates for females increased fairly consistently during this time for such offences as assault, robbery, break and enter, theft and fraud. In 1981 the theft rate was more than three times the rate for fraud, seven times the rate for assault, almost fifteen times the rate for break and enter, and five times the rate for narcotic offences.

Crimes of Violence

To test the contention that violent crimes by women are on the increase, these selected offences were grouped into categories of violent, property and narcotics offences. Table 5 shows that the number of charges in all three offence categories

against both sexes did increase between 1975 and 1981, but that charges for crimes of violence as a proportion of the total charges actually declined over this period of time. The decrease was slightly more pronounced for male offenders than female offenders. In addition, violent crime accounted for a smaller proportion of all charges against females (10.2%) in 1981 than against males (19.1%).

Women made up 8.1% of all violent offenders charged by police in 1975 and 9.5% in 1981 (Table 6). The average over this period was 8.8%. Women were charged in 20.1% of the property incidents and 9.7% of violations of the Narcotic Control Act over the same seven years.

Charging rates per 100,000 men and women also increased between 1975 and 1981 when the offences are categorized as violent, property and drug offences (Table 7). In 1975 males were more than 11 times as likely to be charged in a violent incident as women; by 1981 the rate for men was about 10 times the rate for women. The rate at which men were charged in property crimes remained at about 4 times the rate for women over the seven year period.

Charges laid against the Narcotic Control Act show a great deal of variation between 1975 and 1981, probably due more to changes in enforcement policies than to actual drug-related criminal activity. Despite the fluctuations, the charging rates for men remained at between nine and ten times the charging rate for women.

Summary

Over this seven year period there has been an increase in the number of both males and females charged in all categories of Criminal Code offences, and in the majority of crimes, the percentage increase over the period has been greater for females than for males. As a result, women made up an increasing proportion of all persons charged by police each year. The offences which increased most for women were fraud and break and enter. Theft incidents account for more than one-half of all charges against females between 1975 and 1981.

Total charges for violent and property crime increased at a faster pace for females than for males, and females formed a larger proportion of all persons charged in violent incidents in 1981 than in 1975. Approximately 9.5% of Criminal Code charges against women in 1981 were for crimes of violence, up from 8.1% in 1975. However, the rate at which males were charged with crimes of violence per 100,000 population was ten times the rate for females in 1981.

The shortcomings of the UCR data do not allow interpretation of these trends as indicating increasing participation of women in crime. A changed willingness on the part of police officers to charge women with certain offences, local enforcement priorities and recording practices all affect how crime is reported to the UCR program and should be considered in analysis of the data.

Traffic Offences

Traffic offences are recorded separately from other crimes in the annual Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics published by Statistics Canada, and are seldom mentioned in discussions about crime, even though some traffic offences fall under the Criminal Code and many, such as impaired driving, criminal negligence and dangerous driving, are potentially life-threatening.

Tables 8 and 9 give the number of men and women charged with selected traffic offences between 1975 and 1981 and the rate per 100,000 population. The largest proportion of traffic offences charged against women was for impaired driving. The number of charges for impaired driving in 1981 far exceeded the number of charges for crimes of violence under the Criminal Code, and may be an indicator of the growing number of Canadian women with alcohol-related problems. There can be little doubt about the dangerousness of drinking/driving offences, both to the offender and the public, and yet analyses of dangerousness typically fail to address this particular area.

Prostitution

There is a longstanding debate in Canada as elsewhere about the proper function of the law in relation to prostitution - whether the law should aim to eliminate, suppress or simply regulate prostitution. This debate has recently become closely identified with a more general awareness of the overall status of women in our society although to date few attempts have been made to explore the correlation between prostitution and the social and

economic position of women in Canadian society. Recent inquiries undertaken by the Department of Justice on pornography and prostitution and the Badgley Commission on Sexual Offences Against Children may mark the beginning of a re-orientation in the accepted approach toward prostitution.

Police statistics on prostitution provide an excellent example of the sensitivity of certain data to prevailing social and legal definitions of behaviour. Table 10 shows that charges against women of keeping a bawdy-house, procuring and soliciting have dropped considerably over the seven year period from 1975 to 1981, and while these trends may reflect police activity with respect to these offences, they certainly do not reflect the actual level of prostitution in Canada. Court level decisions on how the criminal law is to be applied have altered the legal definition of these offences tremendously since 1977. For example, the offence of "soliciting for the purpose of prostitution" was severely limited in scope by a Supreme Court of Canada decision in 1978 that soliciting is only illegal when "pressing or persistent". In the same case it was decided that a private car on a public thoroughfare did not constitute a "public place". The number of women charged with soliciting in 1978 dropped off dramatically, no doubt partly as a function of a reappraisal by police of how successfully a case would be prosecuted.

The sudden increase in the number of males charged with soliciting in 1978 can be attributed to a ruling that male customers could be convicted of soliciting, though the number of males charged in the following years is very small.

Similarly, the definition of the word "keeper" was limited by a 1977 decision that "keeps" a common bawdy-house requires proof of provision of accommodation by the accused. In a separate decision in 1977, "having charge or control" was deemed to be directed toward an owner or landlord who had the right to intervene, and excluded those who relinquished control through leasing of the premises (i.e. only the leasee could be charged). Police laid fewer charges in the following years.

Homicide Statistics

The information provided by police departments to the UCR Program on deaths believed to be homicides is the basis of a separate data system known as the Homicide Program. Police complete an additional questionnaire for each homicide incident giving detailed information on all victims and accused persons when known. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics then gathers a file on each individual homicide incident containing information on: (1) the nature and consequences of the alleged homicide; (2) the characteristics of the victim(s) and the suspect(s); and (3) the type of charge laid, legal decisions taken prior to and during trial, the court disposition and sentence, and probation and parole status where applicable.

The Homicide Program is the most comprehensive national crime data source in Canada. First, because murder, manslaughter and infanticide are among those offences that are least likely to go unreported, the data are assumed to be more complete than police reports of most other offences. Second, the progress and legal status of each case is continuously updated using information provided by the Correctional Service of Canada and a press clipping service. Thus, annual data may vary from year to year and cannot be directly compared to homicide data published by the UCR program.

The data contained in individual files is published annually by Statistics Canada in the publication Homicide Statistics (Catalogue #85-209) along with updates of the previous four years. Unlike the UCR Program, the Homicide Program provides general information on a number of characteristics related to the victim, the offender and the offence such as the age, sex and marital status of both victim and offender, the relationship between the two, the method of committing the homicide, and the geographic region. Tables 11 and 12 demonstrate the type of analysis possible from the homicide statistics. Table 11 shows that 59.4% of all females charged with a homicide offence between 1977 and 1981 were domestically related to the victim. Over the same period, males charged with homicide were more likely to have had a social or business relationship with the victim (42.8%). As shown in Table 12, females most often committed homicides by stabbing (38.1%) while males most often used firearms (34.7%) or beating (26.6%).

The data available about women who commit homicide are much more complete than the offence information collected by UCR, and they raise some important questions. Studies in family violence have identified women as the primary victims in interspousal violence and men the aggressors, and yet these data show that when women kill, the victim is most often someone in a domestic relationship to them. Further study into the personal histories of women convicted of murder is needed in order to explore more fully the occurrence of violence in the lives of the women who kill domestic partners.

SECTION II. THE CANADIAN URBAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEY (C.U.V.S.)

One of the major limitations of official crime data is the exclusion of the "dark figure" of crime - those acts which are recognized as criminal but are not reported to police, or if they are reported, are diverted from official processing. It has been suggested that women are "screened out" of official criminal justice processing more often than males because of an alleged paternalistic attitude that male officials assume toward women who come into conflict the law. If this is true, the number of female offenders who are excluded from official crime data could be substantial.

Crime victimization surveys explore crime from the victim's perspective and complement official crime statistics by addressing directly the issue of unreported crime. Respondents are asked to describe both reported and unreported incidents in which they have been victimized, and to give their reasons for non-reporting. This information offers a better explanation of variations in reporting rates, distribution of certain crimes, the risk and impact of criminal victimization, public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system, and victims' perceptions and needs. It does not, however, attempt to measure diversion from the criminal justice system by officials of that system.

Early in 1982, the Ministry of the Solicitor General with the assistance of Statistics Canada conducted a victimization survey in seven major urban centres: Greater Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax-Dartmouth and St. John's. More than 61,000 residents of these cities aged 16 years and older were interviewed by telephone. Extensive pretests had established

that data collected over the telephone were comparable to data obtained by the far more costly method of in-person interviews. The survey includes crimes committed against residents of the seven cities wherever these crimes may have occurred, but do not include crimes against non-residents (tourists or commuters) while they were in the city. Residents without telephones were excluded from the survey as were residents living in institutions.

Eight major crime categories were addressed in the survey: sexual assault, robbery, assault, break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of personal property, theft of household property and vandalism. The capabilities of victimization surveys are limited to certain types of crimes. For instance, murder, kidnapping and "victimless" crimes such as drug offences and prostitution cannot be counted using survey techniques and were therefore excluded. Crimes against commercial businesses and public property were also excluded from this particular survey.

The C.U.V.S. provides us with an excellent opportunity to study female criminality from the victim's point of view. Victims of face-to-face confrontations with an offender were asked to state how many offenders were involved and whether they were male or female. Sexual assaults have been excluded from this analysis because the offenders were almost always male. Although females were involved in robberies, the number of incidents was so small that detailed analyses within this offence category was not feasible. In what follows, responses of the victims of robbery and assault have therefore been combined and counted jointly as "crimes of violence".

The C.U.V.S. findings describe characteristics of female offenders that have been unavailable through traditional sources, such as: the sex and age of victims, the apparent age of offenders, where the incident occurred, the relationship of the offender to the victim, the degree of injury to the victim, the use of weapons by offenders, the use of drugs and alcohol, the proportion of offences that failed to come to the attention of police, reasons for not reporting to the police, and victims' perceptions of the seriousness of crime involving women.

These findings are based on those cases in which respondents were able to state the sex of the offender(s) who assaulted(1) or robbed(2) them.

(1) 5% of the estimated 321,200 robbery and assault incidents were committed by females acting alone or with other females (Table 13). The large majority (91%) involved males acting alone or with other males, and the remaining 4% were committed by mixed sex groups of two or more offenders;

(2) 90% of the violent incidents committed by females involved a single offender;

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(1) Assault incidents may range from face-to-face verbal threats to an attack with extensive injuries. Approximately one-half of all assaults reported to the survey involved threats of violence and one-half involved actual attacks.

(2) Robbery occurs if something is taken and the offender has a weapon or there is a threat or attack.

(3) 78% of the victims of female offenders were other females, while 65% of the victims of male offenders were other males (Table 14). In most cases both victims and their assailants were under 25 years of age (Tables 15 and 16);

(4) 65% of female offenders were known to their victims, 15% were related or married to them (Table 17). Male offenders were known in only 30% of the violent incidents;

(5) Female offenders actually attacked victims in 63% of all violent incidents, and male offenders in 44% (Table 18). Attacks by females were more likely to result in injury to their victims (64%) than attacks by males (48%) (Table 19);

(6) Weapons were used by 23% of female offenders and 34% of males (Table 20). Few females were in possession of a gun;

(7) 36% of female offenders and 39% of males were under the influence of alcohol during the commission of the offence (Table 21);

(8) Violent incidents least likely to be reported to police were those involving single female offenders (29%) (Table 22). Reporting rates increased to 47% when more than one female was involved and 58% when females were involved in groups with males;

(9) Reasons most commonly given by victims for not reporting violent incidents committed by males or females were that the incident was "too minor" to report, that the police could not do anything about it, and that the incident was a personal matter and of no concern to the police (Table 23). Victims of female offenders were more likely than victims of male offenders not to report the incident because it was a personal matter, or out of a wish to protect the offender.

The descriptions of violent incidents involving women differ from violence involving men in many respects. The majority of the women assaulted or robbed individuals known to them while most of the men were involved in encounters with strangers. Women were more likely than men to actually assault their victims but not as likely to use a weapon. Attacks by women more often resulted in injury.

These apparent differences in the violent behaviour of males and females may be due to an unmeasurable bias in the perception of respondents about what constitutes a criminal act worthy of mention to a crime victimization survey. Assaults by women could be viewed less seriously than similar acts by men, reported less frequently to police, and more quickly forgotten. It could be that when females are the aggressors anything less than an actual attack is dismissed or forgotten by victims and not deemed relevant to a survey about crime. The level of violence in incidents involving female offenders may then be over-represented

relative to the criminal behaviour of men. Respondents who have been primed in the initial stages of the survey to think about crime are unlikely to report any acts they do not consider to fit the definition of a crime, and the violent behaviour of men and women may be defined quite differently in the minds of individual respondents.

SECTION III. PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONS INFORMATION

Responsibility for the administration of adult correctional facilities in Canada is shared between two levels of government. Persons serving sentences of two years or more are the responsibility of the federal government, while those sentenced to less than two years come under the jurisdiction of the province (and in Nova Scotia, the municipality) in which they are sentenced. The lower age limit for adults is presently 17 in Newfoundland and British Columbia, 18 in Manitoba and Quebec, and 16 in all other provinces. The implementation of the Young Offenders Act in 1985 will standardize the lower age limit to 18 across the country.

The main source of information about females under provincial correctional jurisdiction is the Statistics Canada publication, Correctional Service in Canada (Annual Catalogue #82-211E). The information is gathered from all provinces and territories by way of questionnaires and remitted in aggregate form; however, data collection is subject to information systems and definitions established locally to serve local needs and even basic data elements such as admissions can have a variety of meanings. The extent to which provincial correctional facilities are used to detain persons remanded to custody or temporary detention also varies across systems. Exchange-of-service agreements among jurisdictions increase the risk of duplication when figures are aggregated at the national level. The current extent of duplication has not been fully assessed.

Until further refinements are made, this statistical data should be viewed as a set of indicators on the state of correctional services in the provinces, and should not be taken as a compatible set of statistics. Data available for the years 1978/79 to 1980/81 are presented here for illustrative purposes only. Information is available from Statistics Canada on caseloads handled and resources expended in provincial, territorial and federal sectors on both custodial and community supervision, but descriptive data about offender and offence characteristics (including sex) are restricted to numbers admitted.

A separate study of the records of individual provincial agencies responsible for the administration of corrections is essential for a comprehensive picture of the thousands of women who come under provincial jurisdiction each year. In 1980/81, 11,253 women were admitted on remand or under sentence to provincial facilities and 9,457 were sentenced to a period of probation but national demographic data about those admitted is scarce. Without special inquiries to the provinces we have no measure of the type of offence that lead to incarceration, the length or type of sentence, what proportion are admitted for default of fine payment, what proportion are native, who is being held on remand and why, or any regional disparities. Complete provincial admissions information would also contribute considerably to filling some of the gaps in sentencing and diversion data that exist presently.

Admissions to Institutions

It appears from the available statistics that admissions to provincial institutions increased substantially between 1978/79 and 1980/81, particularly sentenced admissions (Tables 24 and 25). Females account for approximately 6% of sentenced admissions and 9%

for admissions on remand over this time period. There were marked differences, however, among the provinces in the number of persons admitted to provincial institutions and the proportion who were female. Females ranged from 9.0% of all sentenced admissionsin Manitoba to 2.4% of the total in Prince Edward Island. Admissions on remand were 15.2% female in Ontario and 2.0% in the Northwest Territories.

Probation Orders

The provincial probation data should also be approached with a great deal of caution. Data on probation admissions were not forthcoming from Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, and the independence allowed each individual province in recording practices restricts the comparability of the information (Table 26). The data show that women comprise a larger percentage of persons sentenced to probation than sentenced to either federal or provincial institutions.

Summary

The following must be considered in light of the aforementioned cautions:

(1) on average, female offenders comprise 5.8% of all sentenced admissions to provincial institutions and 8.8% of all admissions on remand;

(2) the percentage of females receiving sentences of probation in 1981/82 was considerably higher (15.6%) than females receiving provincial prison sentences.

Other Provincial Information:

National Survey Concerning Female Inmates in Provincial and Territorial Institutions

In 1982 the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS) undertook a survey of women incarcerated in provincial and territorial institutions. A questionnaire was sent to every province and both territories requesting information from each institution which houses women. The findings, in table format, include information about age and marital status of female offenders, employment status, number of native and non-native offenders, most serious offence, length of sentence, number held on remand, sentenced, or imprisoned for non-payment of fine, security classification, and institution facility for family contact and visits with children. A description of programs at each institution was also requested.

Every jurisdiction responded to the questionnaire, however, a number of limitations in the data were noted by the authors. Some provinces provided information through a different format than what was requested, impairing the comparability of the data and some questions were not answered at all. Some jurisdictions provided data only on the main women's facility to the exclusion of women serving sentences in other institutions in the province. The women in this report are therefore only a sample of the female provincial inmate population; how representative they are of the total is not clear. Nevertheless, the data contained in this report adds significantly to what little is known about the provincial female offender, who she is, where she is, and what programs and facilities are available to her.

Inquiries about this report should be directed to the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies.

SECTION IV. FEDERAL CORRECTIONS INFORMATION

The Correctional Service of Canada (C.S.C.) holds responsibility for all persons sentenced to prison terms of two years or longer. Whereas there are 40 institutions in Canada of differing security levels for men serving federal sentences, the Prison for Women is the only institution maintained by C.S.C. for female offenders. The inmate population of the Prison for Women does not describe the entire population of women under federal jurisdiction, however. Between 1973 and 1975 all provinces except Ontario and Prince Edward Island formed exchange-of-service agreements with the federal government allowing federal inmates to be kept in provincial institutions, and provincial inmates to be sent to federal institutions. The population of women serving federal sentences in the provinces increased gradually and by 1984 when there were 83 women serving sentences of two years or longer outside the Prison for Women (Table 27).

Through the Offender Information System (O.I.S.), the Correctional Service of Canada traces the inmate history of every individual from the time of admission into federal jurisdiction to warrant expiry date. Thirteen data bases in the O.I.S. contain 237 data elements including such variables as age and marital status of offenders on admission, major offence category, sentence length, race, language spoken, type of release and time served upon release.

The Federal Female Offender

O.I.S. prepares quarterly reports of the federal inmate population on register and will release information on special request on annual counts and admissions into federal responsibility. Combining the penitentiary population and the population housed in the provinces gives a total picture of women sentenced to two years or more, and comparing the two groups will help to illustrate the differences, if any, between them.

As Table 27 shows, Quebec women account for most of the women serving federal sentences in provincial institutions. In 1984, 49 of the 83 women held in the provinces were in Quebec, 14 were in Alberta and 13 were in British Columbia. Twenty-six of the 29 francophone women serving federal sentences in 1984 were housed in provincial institutions (Table 29).

Tables 28 and 29 also indicate a heavy over-representation of natives among federal female offenders. It is estimated that natives account for approximately 3% of the total population in Canada, but between 1980 and 1983 self-declared "natives" comprised from 14 and 23 percent of all admissions (Table 28), and from 14 and 19 percent of all those on register over the same time period (Table 29). These figures must be considered to be conservative since those who did not choose to identify themselves as native upon admission would not be counted in this category.

Seriousness of the offence and length of sentence may be important considerations in deciding to transfer women to the Prison for Women, but they do not appear to be the sole determining factors. A number of women convicted of murder and manslaughter are admitted to provincial institutions each year, and because of the lengthy sentences generally given for these offences, the total number on register is gradually increasing (Tables 30 and 31). In 1984, 31 women were incarcerated in the Prison for Women for murder and 19 for manslaughter. Approximately half this number (26) were serving sentences in provincial institutions for the same offences. The number of women admitted to provincial institutions between 1980 and 1983 for convictions under the Narcotic Control Act (61) far exceeded the number admitted to the Prison for Women (22), so that in 1984 there were 16 women serving federal sentences for narcotics offences in the provinces and 16 in the Prison for Women.

Consequently, a substantial proportion of the federal female inmate population in provincial correctional institutions are serving sentences of more than 5 years. In 1984 there were 10 women serving life sentences in the provinces and 33 in the Prison for Women (Tables 32 and 33). The implications for both institutional staff and inmates are worthy of consideration. The practice of "cascading" inmates for release programming from maximum to minimum security institutions applies only to males who have the option for transfer to a variety of institutions across the country. With only one federal institution in Canada for women and a few beds reserved in the provinces, transfer to a preferred geographic location is more difficult for women. In addition, despite substantial improvements in programming since 1981, women

serving lengthy sentences do not have access to the same program opportunities as men. While women in the Prison for Women who are classified as needing minimum security do have extra program and recreational priviledges, they must remain in a maximum security facility with all the restrictions thereof.

Male and Female Inmate Characteristics

Table 34 gives the male and female inmate population in federal penitentiaries on December 31 of each year from 1975 to 1982 inclusive. In 1976, the number of females at the Prison for Women jumped from 145 to 189 and has been declining since then largely due to exchange agreements with the provinces. There was a decline of 18% in the number of females incarcerated between 1975 and 1982 and an increase of 24% in the number of males. Females as a proportion of the total persons incarcerated peaked in 1976 at 2% of the total, and decreased steadily to 1.1% in 1982.

Tables 35 through 46 outline the activity of male and female inmates throughout the federal correctional system from 1975 to 1982. These figures incorporate persons admitted to both federal and provincial correctional institutions, including those inmates who have been released on parole and who have a reporting relationship with a federal institution. In 1982, for instance, there were 110 women admitted under federal jurisdiction to correctional institutions and 10 female parolees admitted on a reporting basis to federal institutions (usually male). Because the same counting procedure applies to male offenders, the comparative value of the data has been retained.

Table 35 gives the number of females who received federal sentences between 1975 and 1982. The number of admissions over the period ranged from a high of 137 in 1976 to a low of 92 in 1981. The overall increase in the number of females admitted between 1975 and 1982 was 25% compared to 31% increase in the number of males. Females as a proportion of all admissions averaged 2.4% across the eight years.

Rates of incarceration per 100,000 males and females are calculated in Table 36. The rate at which females were given federal sentences is a fraction of the rate of male incarceration, reaching a high of 1.2 per 100,000 population in 1976 and lows of 0.8 per 100,000 in 1975 and 1981. Males, on the other hand, received federal prison terms at a high of 45.3 per 100,000 in 1982 and a low of 37.3 in 1975.

Table 37 shows that female federal inmates are somewhat older than their male counterparts on admission. Of all females admitted between 1975 and 1982, 12.1% where under 21 years old and 39.2% were under 25. The figures for males stand at 18.7% and 45.2% respectively.

Fifty-five percent of males and 47.5% of females admitted with federal sentences between 1975 and 1982 listed their marital status as single (Table 38). One-fifth of males were living in common-law arrangements upon admission while females were more likely to be married (18.3%).

Table 39 provides data on the major offence categories fow which males and females were incarcerated each year. The most significant finding appears to be the large proportion of females admitted for violations under the Narcotic Control Act (27.6% of

females and 8.1% of males), representing the single largest proportion of admissions of either males or females between 1975 to 1982. In relation to the proportion of charges laid by police against males (21.2%) and females (12.0%) for violations of the Narcotic Control Act, it would appear that when women are charged and convicted of drug offences they are proportionately more likely to be for the more serious drug offences which warrant federal sentences.

Between 1975 and 1982, 75% of all women admitted with federal sentences for narcotics offences were listed as Canadian citizens. Six percent were citizens of the United States, 5% were from Europe, 4% from Great Britain, 2% from the West Indies, 4% from Africa, Asia and South America, and 4% were of unknown nationality.

Higher proportions of females were admitted for murder and manslaughter (13.8%) and fraud (8.4%) than males (5.8% and 4.0%) but comparable proportions were admitted for attempted murder, wounding and assault. Males, on the other hand, were incarcerated for robbery (23.4%) and break and enter and theft (24.4%) at rates proportionately higher than females (13.0% and 8.4%).

Table 40 shows a breakdown of the proportion of male and female admissions each year resulting from convictions for violent, property and narcotics offences. Descriptive analysis is complicated by a change in the method of collection in 1980 which excludes parole and mandatory supervision revocation as a major offence type. Beginning in 1980, admissions on revocations were recorded under the new offence category or the original offence type in the event of a technical violation. The increases in the

proportion of arrests for violent and property offences between 1979 and 1980 are probably artificial. Nevertheless, it seems certain that narcotics offences account for a considerably larger proportion of female admissions than male admissions any time between 1975 and 1982, and that the proportion of admissions for violent offences in 1982 were comparable for males and females.

Length of major sentence is shown in Tables 41 and 42. When aggregated across the eight year time period, the average sentences female admissions received were slightly longer than those given to males. Fifty-eight percent of males given federal penitentiary terms between 1975 and 1982 were sentenced to less than three years for the major offence in the sentence, compared to 49.3% of females. Those sentenced to five years or more made up 19.3% of female admissions and 15.6% of male admissions.

The offences for which female admissions received longer sentences than males admissions were attempted murder/wounding/assault, parole violations, convictions under the Narcotic Control Act, and the general offence category of other Criminal Code/Federal Statute offences (Table 42). Conversely, male admissions received longer sentences than females for robbery, break and enter, theft, fraud, and mandatory supervision revocations. Murder/manslaughter stands out as one offence grouping for which males were given much longer terms of incarceration than females. Almost one-half (47%) of males admitted for murder or manslaughter between 1975 and 1982 were serving the maximum penalty (life imprisonment) compared to 27% of females convicted of the same offences. It has been suggested that the level of violence evident in homicides involving male offenders and

the tendency for men to be involved in multiple slayings and women to be convicted as accessories to murder, contribute to longer prison sentences for males offenders. These theories require further empirical study into the situational factors surrounding homicides by men and women before they can be verified.

Seventy-three percent of the women who received federal penitentiary sentences between 1975 and 1982 had no prior committals to federal corrections, compared to 54.1% of the men admitted over the same period (Table 43). In addition, even though similar proportions of females (10.9%) and males (9.9%) had ten charges or more upon admission, females were more likely than males to be admitted with a single charge (Table 44).

Type of Release

Women released from serving federal sentences stood a greater chance of being granted parole (50.6%) than men who were more likely to be held until they must, by law, be released under mandatory supervision (58.7%) (Table 45). This trend is reflected in admissions in Table 39 which shows females re-admitted at a higher rate than males for parole revocations and males at a rate higher than females for revocations of mandatory supervision. Of those women released on full parole between 1975 and 1981, 48.8% had served one-third of their sentence, and 31.4% had served between 34 and 44 percent (Table 46).

Males also show a slightly higher tendency than females to serve sentences in their entirety, although the proportion of both sexes who do so is low (5.3% of males; 3.3% of females). The net effect is that of reducing the disparity in sentence length: females are admitted with longer sentences originally, but are more often granted early release. Table 47 shows that the difference in time served by men and women before release is minimal. This can be explained in part by the type of offence for which inmates are admitted and the length of sentence imposed by the court. Tables 39 and 42 indicate that males are incarcerated at a rate higher than females for such violent offences as rape and robbery, the elements of which may influence the length of sentence and the granting of parole. In addition, it should be noted that even though a higher proportion of females are admitted to penitentiary for murder and manslaughter, males are much more likely to receive life sentences with conditions for minimum time served before eligibility for parole.

Summary

The following summarizes some salient points about female offenders admitted to correctional institutions with federal sentences:

1. 37% of women serving sentences of two years or more in 1984 were incarcerated in provincial institutions, over half of whom were incarcerated in Quebec;

2. 23% of women admitted in 1983 were of native origin, and in 1984, 18% of those on register were native;

3. on average, female federal admissions accounted for 2.4% of the total admissions between 1975 and 1982;

4. In 1982, women were incarcerated at a rate of 0.9 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 45.3 for men admitted to federal penitentiaries;

5. 27.1% of female admissions were between 21 and 24 years of age, and 26.9% are between 25 and 29;

6. 47.5% of female admissions were single;

7. 27.6% of female admissions were for Narcotic Control Act offences, representing the single largest proportion of admissions for either males or females;

8. the proportion of women incarcerated for murder and manslaughter (13.8%) was higher than the proportion of men incarcerated for the same offences (5.8%);

9. 19.3% of the females admitted over the period received sentences of five years or more and a further 31.3% were sentenced to three to five years;

10. forty-two women were given life sentences between 1975 and 1982 to be served in their entirety at either the Prison for Women or a provincial institution;

11. 73.4% of females and 54.1% of males were first-time federal admissions;

12. females (41.2%) were more likely than males to be admitted for a single charge;

13. females are more likely to be granted parole (50.6%) than men, who are more likely to be released on mandatory supervision (58.7%).

The O.I.S. data base is not without certain limitations. The Correctional Service of Canada initially developed OIS to provide management information to C.S.C. officials and not to provide a data base for research purposes. The information is submitted from the admitting institution which may cause variations in the coding quality. Systems such as O.I.S. which are constantly being updated are problematic in terms of comparability of data acquired at different points in time. Nevertheless, the O.I.S. does provide the best available data on federal offenders and allows the development of preliminary descriptive information with a reasonable degree of confidence.

SECTION V. IMPLICATIONS

The intent of this report has been to derive a statistical profile of women who come into conflict with the law as far as is possible through the use of official crime data, and to identify some of the gaps and limitations to the available information. It seems that at the present time, the gaps in what is known about female offenders are vast. We know that approximately 60,000 women are charged by police with Criminal Code offences annually, and we know that approximately 100 women are incarcerated in the Prison for Women with an additional 80 serving federal sentences in provincial institutions. We have fairly reliable demographic data on this small select group of women serving sentences of two years or more. Further, we have included annual estimates of the number of women admitted to provincial institutions under sentence and on remand and the number sentenced to a period of probation. National data about women at the level of the courts, those remanded and those sentenced to provincial terms of incarceration, and those diverted from official processing at all levels are presently lacking.

The traditional lack of interest in women as an offender group is an area worthy of consideration and study in its own right. A frequently quoted explanation is that the relatively small number of women who come into conflict with the law precludes worthwhile study. Women make up about 12% of persons charged by police annually, 6% of persons sentenced to provincial institutions, and 2% of persons who receive federal penitentiary sentences each year. These figures have been used to justify the

almost singular focus on the male offender, and the automatic application of knowledge about male criminality to females. The correctional treatment of women as though their needs were identical to the needs of men is only one inevitable consequence of this bias.

Another possible explanation involves the perceived nature of female criminality: it seems not to have attracted the concerned attention of correctional administrators or policy makers. Women who come into conflict with the law are rarely participants in the type of violence that attracts public notice and condemnation, or pressure for punitive sanctions. The small numbers of women who are charged with crimes of violence are often regarded as deviant women rejecting their "feminine" role, a position that suggests that criminal activity is a male prerogative and should be approached as essentially a male phenomenon. Nov-violent crimes such as theft and fraud which make up the bulk of all charges against women and those for which women account for the majority, such as prostitution, tend to be assigned low status when research needs are priorized.

With the assistance and encouragement of grass-roots level organizations, an awareness of women as a unique offender group with special needs and problems is slowly expanding. Women in conflict with the law will benefit from this new awareness through systematic changes in criminal justice research and administration, long-range re-priorization of research and program resources, and eventually in filling some of the existing gaps in the present state of the art.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED BY POLICE BY TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE OFFENCE CATEGORY
SHOWING TOTAL PERCENT CHANGE, 1975- 1981

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1975-1981 PERCENT CHANGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CRIMINAL CODE	235,462	38,425 (14.0)	254,380	43,250 (14.5)	265,677	44,108 (14.2)	277,263	49,006 (15.0)	289,930	52,151 (15.2)	318,859	56,408 (15.0)	334,720	59,803 (14.8)	+42	+56
FEDERAL STATUTE(1)	58,067	5,842 (9.1)	68,563	7,362 (9.7)	76,146	7,851 (9.3)	72,513	8,117 (10.1)	66,522	7,449 (10.1)	68,020	8,186 (10.7)	68,501	8,033 (10.5)	+18	+37
PROVINCIAL STATUTE(1)	249,803	17,537 (6.6)	231,870	16,000 (6.5)	247,778	18,212 (6.8)	258,165	19,120 (6.9)	322,497	23,264 (6.7)	314,843	27,798 (8.1)	334,741	28,508 (7.8)	+34	+63
MUNICIPAL BY-LAW(1)	23,440	2,960 (11.2)	22,756	3,524 (13.4)	23,000	3,689 (13.8)	21,982	3,761 (14.6)	22,777	4,307 (15.9)	23,634	4,122 (14.9)	27,163	4,949 (15.4)	+16	+67
TOTAL	566,772	64,764	577,569	70,136	612,601	73,860	629,923	80,004	701,726	87,171	725,356	96,514	765,125	101,293	+35	+56
PERCENT OF TOTAL	89.7	10.3	89.2	10.8	89.2	10.8	88.7	11.3	89.0	11.0	88.3	11.7	88.3	11.7		
PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR			+1.9	+8.3	+6.1	+5.3	+2.8	+8.3	+11.4	+9.0	+3.4	+10.7	+5.5	5.0		

(1) Excludes Traffic Offences

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 2

FEMALES CHARGED WITH SELECTED OFFENCES, 1975-1981

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	TOTAL 1975-81 NUMBER	TOTAL 1975-81 PERCENT	1975-1981 PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	71	72	66	74	64	57	80	484	0.2	+13
ATTEMPTED MURDER/WOUNDING	240	216	253	257	347	303	345	1,961	0.7	+42
RAPE/OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	44	37	35	26	61	65	61	329	0.1	+39
ASSAULT	2,702	3,001	3,147	3,325	3,519	3,955	4,107	23,756	8.3	+52
ROBBERY	398	409	401	422	429	538	524	3,121	1.1	+32
BREAK & ENTER	1,098	1,305	1,397	1,525	1,665	2,031	2,072	11,093	3.9	+89
THEFT	18,373	20,826	19,747	23,389	25,588	26,772	28,736	163,431	57.4	+56
FRAUD	3,954	4,727	5,481	6,350	6,632	7,426	8,101	42,671	15.0	+105
NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT	3,829	4,939	5,095	4,783	4,708	5,449	5,259	34,062	12.0	+37
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	458	466	570	531	610	681	659	3,975	1.4	+44
TOTAL FEMALES CHARGED	**31,167**	**35,998**	**36,192**	**40,682**	**43,623**	**47,277**	**49,944**	**284,883**	**100.0**	**+60**
ALL PERSONS CHARGED	**211,572**	**234,706**	**239,183**	**246,313**	**258,869**	**288,728**	**304,429**	**1,783,800**		
PERCENT FEMALE	**14.7**	**15.3**	**15.1**	**16.5**	**16.9**	**16.4**	**16.4**	**16.0**		

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 3

MALES CHARGED WITH SELECTED OFFENCES, 1975-1981

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	TOTAL 1975-81 NUMBER	PERCENT	1975-1981 PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	450	459	492	513	483	426	458	3,281	0.2	+2
ATTEMPTED MURDER/WOUNDING	1,220	1,281	1,328	1,403	1,447	1,536	1,855	10,070	0.7	+52
RAPE/OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,467	3,469	3,606	3,958	4,110	4,146	4,361	27,117	1.8	+26
ASSAULT	28,778	30,028	30,686	31,828	33,134	34,899	35,268	224,621	15.0	+23
ROBBERY	5,549	5,402	5,664	5,800	5,524	6,837	6,748	41,524	2.8	+22
BREAK & ENTER	30,381	32,796	33,638	35,993	37,145	44,557	47,206	261,716	17.5	+55
THEFT	45,848	49,525	48,946	52,147	56,170	63,449	70,499	386,584	25.8	+54
FRAUD	16,788	18,573	19,170	20,752	20,872	23,255	25,471	144,881	9.7	+52
NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT	36,512	45,862	48,043	41,877	44,539	50,141	50,620	317,594	21.2	+39
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	11,412	11,313	11,418	11,360	11,822	12,205	11,999	81,529	5.4	+5
TOTAL MALES CHARGED	180,405	198,708	202,991	205,631	215,246	241,451	254,485	1,498,917	100.0	+41
ALL PERSONS CHARGED	211,572	234,706	239,183	246,313	258,869	288,728	304,429	1,783,800		
PERCENT MALE	85.3	84.7	84.9	83.5	83.1	83.6	83.6	84.0		

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 4

CHARGING RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY SEX, 1975 TO 1981

Rates per 100,000 Male and Female Population

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder/Manslaughter	4.0	0.6	4.0	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.4	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.8	0.6
Attempted Murder/ Wounding/Assault	10.8	2.1	11.2	1.9	11.5	2.2	12.0	2.2	12.3	2.9	12.9	2.5	15.4	2.8
Rape/Other Sexual Offences	30.6	0.4	30.3	0.3	31.1	0.3	33.8	0.2	34.8	0.5	34.7	0.5	36.1	0.5
Assault	254.4	23.7	262.3	26.0	264.8	26.9	272.1	28.1	280.7	29.4	292.4	33.0	292.2	33.5
Robbery	48.2	3.5	47.2	3.5	48.9	3.4	49.6	3.6	46.8	3.6	57.3	4.4	55.9	4.3
Break & Enter	268.5	9.6	286.4	11.3	290.3	11.9	307.7	12.9	314.7	13.9	373.3	16.8	391.2	16.9
Theft	405.2	161.4	432.6	180.4	422.4	168.8	445.8	197.6	475.9	213.9	531.5	220.9	584.2	234.1
Fraud	148.4	34.7	162.2	41.0	165.4	46.8	177.4	53.6	176.8	55.4	194.8	61.3	211.1	66.0
Narcotic Control Act	322.7	33.6	400.6	42.8	414.6	43.5	358.0	40.4	377.3	39.4	420.0	45.0	419.5	42.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	100.9	4.0	98.8	4.0	98.5	4.9	97.1	4.5	100.2	5.1	102.2	5.6	99.4	5.4
TOTAL	1,594.6	273.8	1,735.5	311.9	1,751.6	309.3	1,757.9	343.7	1,823.5	364.6	2,022.7	390.0	2,108.8	406.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 5

MALES AND FEMALES CHARGED WITH VIOLENT, PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS OFFENCES
1975 TO 1981

YEAR	MALES				FEMALES			
	VIOLENT(1)	PROPERTY(2)	NARCOTICS	TOTAL	VIOLENT(1)	PROPERTY(2)	NARCOTICS	TOTAL
1975	39,464	104,429	36,512	180,405	3,455	23,883	3,829	31,167
Percent	21.9	57.9	20.2	100.0	11.1	76.6	12.3	100.0
1976	40,639	112,207	45,862	198,708	3,735	27,324	4,939	35,998
Percent	20.5	56.5	23.1	100.0	10.4	75.9	13.7	100.0
1977	41,776	113,172	48,043	202,991	3,902	27,195	5,095	36,192
Percent	20.6	55.8	23.7	100.0	10.8	75.1	14.1	100.0
1978	43,502	120,252	41,877	205,631	4,104	31,795	4,783	40,682
Percent	21.2	58.5	20.4	100.0	10.1	78.1	11.7	100.0
1979	44,698	126,009	44,539	215,246	4,420	34,495	4,708	43,623
Percent	20.8	58.5	20.7	100.0	10.1	79.1	10.8	100.0
1980	47,844	143,466	50,141	241,451	4,918	36,910	5,449	47,277
Percent	19.8	59.4	20.8	100.0	10.4	78.1	11.5	100.0
1981	48,690	155,175	50,620	254,485	5,117	39,568	5,259	49,944
Percent	19.1	61.0	19.9	100.0	10.2	79.2	10.5	100.0
PERCENT INCREASE 1975 TO 1981	+23%	+49%	+39%	+41%	+48%	+66%	+37%	+60%

(1) Violent offences include murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, wounding, rape, other sexual offences, assault and robbery.

(2) Property offences include break and enter, theft over $200, theft under $200, fraud, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 6

FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH VIOLENT, PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS OFFENCES 1975 TO 1981

YEAR	VIOLENT(1)	PROPERTY(2)	NARCOTICS	TOTAL
1975	8.1	18.6	9.5	14.7
1976	8.4	19.6	9.7	15.3
1977	8.5	19.4	9.6	15.1
1978	8.6	20.9	10.2	16.5
1979	9.0	21.5	9.6	16.9
1980	9.3	20.5	9.8	16.4
1981	9.5	20.3	9.4	16.4
AVERAGE	8.8	20.1	9.7	16.0

(1) Violent offences include murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, wounding, rape, other sexual offences, assault and robbery.

(2) Property offences include break and enter, theft over $200, theft under $200, fraud, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 7

CHARGING RATES FOR VIOLENT, PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS OFFENCES, 1975 TO 1981

Rates per 100,000 Male and Female Population

YEAR	MALES			FEMALES		
	VIOLENT[1]	PROPERTY[2]	NARCOTICS	VIOLENT[1]	PROPERTY[2]	NARCOTICS
1975	348.8	923.0	322.7	30.4	209.8	33.6
1976	354.1	980.0	400.6	32.4	236.7	42.8
1977	360.5	976.6	414.6	33.3	232.4	43.5
1978	371.9	1,028.0	358.0	34.7	268.6	40.4
1979	378.7	1,067.5	377.3	36.9	288.3	39.4
1980	400.8	1,201.9	420.0	40.6	304.5	45.0
1981	403.5	1,285.9	419.5	41.7	322.4	42.8

1 Violent offences include murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, wounding, rape, other sexual offences, assault and robbery.

2 Property offences include break and enter, theft over $200, theft under $200, fraud, motor vehicle theft.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205.

TABLE 8
PERSONS CHARGED WITH SELECTED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, 1975-1981

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1975-1981 TOTALS			DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	PERCENT F	M	F
CRIMINAL CODE																			
Criminal Negligence - causing death	227	7	193	12	217	26	191	2	267	8	296	16	244	9	1,675	80	4.6	0.09	0.07
Criminal Negligence - causing bodily harm	109	5	109	4	141	5	117	3	147	5	168	4	169	16	959	42	4.2	0.05	0.03
Criminal Negligence - operating a motor vehicle	640	10	678	18	671	26	621	20	876	36	854	27	982	35	5,322	172	3.1	0.3	0.1
Fail to Stop or Remain(1)	10,484	881	9,900	885	10,098	1,013	9,624	1,033	9,585	944	9,614	1,091	9,180	959	68,485	6,818	9.1	3.9	6.1
Dangerous Driving(2)	5,723	177	5,515	137	6,173	185	5,354	151	6,464	175	6,512	189	6,547	216	42,288	1,180	2.7	2.4	1.0
Fail or refuse to provide breath sample	11,817	364	11,900	447	12,159	528	11,528	590	11,811	609	11,275	641	11,832	722	82,222	3,901	4.7	4.7	3.5
Driving while impaired	126,072	4,784	125,665	5,333	129,770	6,367	130,693	6,927	135,396	7,444	137,126	8,450	140,240	9,254	924,962	48,559	5.0	53.9	43.8
Driving while disqualified - Licence suspended(3)	20,981	309	23,617	438	24,653	497	23,251	525	27,357	723	26,079	768	5,210	559	151,148	3,819	2.5	8.8	3.4
SUB-TOTAL	176,057	6,493	177,477	7,274	183,882	8,647	181,379	9,251	191,903	9,944	191,924	11,192	174,444	11,770	1,277,061	64,571	4.8	74.5	58.3
PROVINCIAL STATUTE																			
Fail to Stop or Remain(1)	9,303	938	9,721	1,056	11,504	1,328	11,878	1,450	13,669	1,653	13,761	1,909	15,528	1,920	95,366	10,254	9.7	5.5	9.2
Dangerous driving or without due care(2)	47,456	4,651	48,828	4,933	36,188	3,461	35,115	3,864	46,940	5,592	45,857	5,852	46,784	6,213	307,168	34,966	10.2	17.9	31.5
Driving while disqualified - Licence suspended(4)	2,285	81	3,020	67	4,228	95	2,667	73	2,620	69	2,780	84	16,535	492	34,135	918	2.6	1.9	0.8
TOTAL	235,096	12,127	239,048	13,325	235,802	13,931	231,039	14,638	255,132	17,258	254,322	19,037	263,291	20,395	1,713,730	110,711	6.1	100.0	100.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL	95.1	4.9	94.7	5.3	94.4	5.6	94.0	6.0	93.7	6.3	93.0	7.0	92.8	7.2					

(1) When "Fail to Stop or Remain" is charged under the Criminal Code intent must be proved.
(2) Dangerous Driving is charged under the Criminal Code for more serious infractions. Dangerous driving or driving without due care under Provincial Statutes is charged for less serious infractions.
(3) The large decrease recorded in this offence between 1980 and 1981 was the result of a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada on February, 1981 that declared this offence (Section 238(3) of the Criminal Code) unconstitutional.
(4) The large increase reported in this offence between 1980 and 1981 was the result of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring Section 238 (3) of the Criminal Code unconstitutional.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue 85-205

TABLE 9

RATES FOR PERSONS CHARGED WITH SELECTED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, 1975-1981

Rates per 100,000 Male and Female Population	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CRIMINAL CODE														
Criminal Negligence - causing death	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.6	-	2.3	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.4	0.1
Criminal Negligence - causing bodily harm	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.4	-	1.4	0.1
Criminal Negligence - operating a motor vehicle	5.7	0.1	5.9	0.2	5.8	0.2	5.3	0.2	7.4	0.3	7.2	0.2	8.1	0.3
Fail to Stop or Remain(1)	92.7	7.8	86.5	7.7	87.1	8.7	82.3	8.7	81.2	7.9	80.5	9.1	76.1	7.8
Dangerous Driving(2)	50.6	1.1	48.2	1.2	53.3	1.6	45.8	1.3	54.8	1.5	54.6	1.6	54.3	1.8
Fail or refuse to provide breath sample	104.4	3.2	103.1	3.9	104.9	4.5	98.6	5.0	100.1	5.1	94.5	5.3	98.0	5.9
Driving while impaired	1114.3	42.0	1097.6	46.2	1119.8	54.4	1117.3	58.5	1147.1	62.2	1148.8	69.7	1162.1	75.4
Driving while disqualified - Licence suspended(3)	185.4	2.7	206.3	3.8	212.7	4.2	198.8	4.4	231.8	6.0	218.5	6.3	43.2	4.6
SUB-TOTAL	1556.1	57.0	1550.1	63.0	1586.7	73.9	1550.6	78.2	1625.8	83.1	1607.8	92.3	1445.6	99.9
PROVINCIAL STATUTE														
Fail to Stop or Remain(1)	83.2	8.2	84.9	9.1	99.3	11.3	101.5	12.3	115.8	13.8	115.3	15.7	211.5	15.6
Dangerous driving or without due care(2)	419.5	40.9	426.5	42.7	312.3	33.0	300.2	32.6	397.7	46.7	384.2	48.3	387.7	50.6
Driving while disqualified - Licence suspended(4)	20.2	0.4	26.4	0.5	36.5	0.8	22.8	0.6	22.2	0.6	23.3	0.7	137.0	4.0
TOTAL	2078.0	106.5	2087.8	115.4	2034.7	119.0	1975.1	123.7	2161.4	144.2	2130.6	157.1	2181.8	166.2

(1) When "Fail to Stop or Remain" is charged under the Criminal Code, intent ust be proved.

(2) Dangerous Driving is charged under the Criminal Code for more serious infractions. Dangerous driving or driving without due care under Provincial Statutes is charged for less serious infractions.

(3) The large decrease recorded in this offence between 1980 and 1981 was the result of a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada on February 3, 1981 that declared t offence (Section 238(3) of the Criminal Code) unconstitutional.

(4) The large increase reported in this offence between 1980 and 1981 was the result of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring Section 238(3) of the Criminal Code unconstitutional.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH PROSTITUTION-RELATED OFFENCES, 1975 TO 1981

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1975-1981 PERCENT CHANGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bawdy House(1)	378	620	544	543	526	639	265	478	209	428	247	421	681	471	+80.2	-24.0
Procuring(2)	62	33	54	17	52	15	56	21	57	20	60	18	32	3	-48.4	-90.9
Soliciting	256	1,719	303	1,478	380	1,273	644	368	125	473	262	521	270	377	+5.5	-78.1
TOTALS	**696**	**2,372**	**901**	**2,038**	**958**	**1,927**	**965**	**867**	**391**	**921**	**569**	**960**	**983**	**851**	**+41.2**	**-64.1**

(1) Includes keeping, being an inmate of, found in, allowing a place to be used for a common bawdy house.
(2) Includes obtaining women for the purpose of prostitution, living off the avails of prostitution.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-209

TABLE 11

HOMICIDE(1) SUSPECTS AND SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP, 1977-1981

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1977-1981 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Domestic	150	56	158	61	161	47	130	32	133	48	732	27.2	244	59.4
Social or Business	257	11	288	16	226	22	173	17	209	29	1,153	42.8	95	23.1
No Known Relationship	70	9	56	1	47	1	73	5	41	9	287	10.6	25	6.1
During Commission of Another Offence	109	8	96	16	103	8	89	5	126	10	523	19.4	47	11.4
TOTALS	586	84	598	94	537	78	465	59	509	96	2,695	100.0	411	100.0

(1) Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Homicide Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-209.

TABLE 12

METHOD OF COMMITTING HOMICIDE(1) OFFENCES, 1977 TO 1981

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1977-1981 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Shooting	221	14	227	18	168	17	164	10	156	17	936	34.7	76	18.4
Stabbing	137	28	114	39	124	31	126	20	140	39	641	23.7	157	38.1
Beating	142	16	166	12	156	10	118	15	135	15	717	26.6	68	16.5
Strangling	40	6	53	10	33	2	21	3	41	10	188	6.9	31	7.5
Suffocation	8	8	9	6	7	6	10	2	7	1	41	1.5	23	5.5
Drowning	10	2	7	1	7	6	3	3	6	2	33	1.2	14	3.4
Arson	8	1	1	-	6	1	5	-	4	2	24	0.8	4	0.9
Other/Unknown	20	9	21	8	36	5	18	6	20	10	115	4.2	38	9.2
TOTALS	586	84	598	94	537	78	465	59	509	96	2,695	100.0	411	100.0

(1) Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Homicide Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-209

TABLE 13

TYPE OF VIOLENT OFFENCE AND SEX OF OFFENDER(S)

SEX OF OFFENDER(S)	ROBBERY		ASSAULT		ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED	
	ESTIMATED INCIDENTS	PERCENT	ESTIMATED INCIDENTS	PERCENT	ESTIMATED INCIDENTS	PERCENT
Females Alone or with Other Females	1,300	3	14,400	5	15,700	5
Males Alone or with Other Males	44,300	93	249,000	91	293,300	91
Females and Males together in Groups	2,200	5	10,000	4	12,200	4
TOTAL	**47,800**	**100**	**273,400**	**100**	**321,200**	**100**

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 14

SEX OF VIOLENT OFFENDER(S) AND SEX OF VICTIM
(ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

VICTIM	OFFENDER(S)		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Female	78	35	28
Male	22	65	72
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 15

AGE OF VICTIM AND SEX OF VIOLENT OFFENDER(S)
(ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

AGE OF VICTIM	OFFENDER(S)		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
16 to 24	61	52	43
25 to 39	32	35	33
40 to 64	4*	11	19
65 and over	**	1	**
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.

** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 16

AGE AND SEX OF VIOLENT OFFENDER(S) (ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

AGE	SEX OF OFFENDER(S)		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
17 and under	10	10	20
18 to 24	41	42	40
25 to 39	34	37	28
40 and over	15	10	13
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 17

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP AND SEX OF VIOLENT OFFENDER(S)
(ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

RELATIONSHIP	OFFENDER(S)		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Stranger	35	69	66
Acquaintance	50	25	34
Relative	15	5	**
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.

** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 18
SEX OF OFFENDER(S) AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT OFFENCES

OFFENCE	OFFENDER(S)							
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES		MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES		FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS		ALL VIOLENT INCIDENTS	
	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	
ROBBERY	5%*		7%		14		7	
Weapon Present		**		3		**		
No Weapon		5*		4		8*		
ATTEMPTED ROBBERY	3*		8		4*		8	
Weapon Present		**		4		**		
No Weapon		**		4		**		
ASSAULT	63		44		36		45	
Weapon Present		13		11		17		
No Weapon		50		33		19		
THREAT OF ASSAULT	29		41		46		40	
Weapon Present		8		16		21		
No Weapon		21		24		25		
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**		

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.
* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.
** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 19

PROPORTION OF ATTACKED VICTIMS WHO WERE INJURED, AND SEX OF OFFENDER(S)
(ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

VICTIMS	OFFENDER(S)			
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS	ALL VIOLENT INCIDENTS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Injured	64	48	59	49
Not injured	36	52	41	51
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 20
USE OF WEAPONS BY VIOLENT OFFENDER(S)
(ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

WEAPON USE	OFFENDER(S)			
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS	ALL VIOLENT INCIDENTS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
WEAPONS				
No	76	61	46	61
Yes	23	34	46	34
Don't know	1	4	8	4
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
TYPE OF WEAPON				
Gun	**	14	**	13
Knife	14*	25	**	24
Bottle	17*	13	22*	14
Blunt Instrument	**	18	30	18
Other	48	24	31	26
Don't know	**	6	**	6
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figures many not add to 100 due to rounding.
* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.
** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 21

PROPORTION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS BELIEVED TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AND SEX OF OFFENDER(S) (ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

ALCOHOL/ DRUG USE	SEX OF OFFENDER(S)			
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS	ALL VIOLENT INCIDENTS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Don't Know	7	14	11	14
No	46	34	26	34
Alcohol	36	39	48	40
Drugs	8*	9	11*	9
Don't know which	**	4	**	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.

** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 22

PROPORTION OF PERSONAL VIOLENT OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE AND NUMBER AND SEX OF OFFENDER(S) (ROBBERY AND ASSAULT COMBINED)

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	SEX OF OFFENDERS		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Single	29	33	
Multiple	47	41	
All	31	35	58

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 23

REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT REPORTING PERSONAL VIOLENT OFFENCES AND SEX OF OFFENDER(S)

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING	SEX OF OFFENDERS		
	FEMALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER FEMALES	MALES ALONE OR WITH OTHER MALES	FEMALES AND MALES TOGETHER IN GROUPS
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Incident too minor or not important enough	57	62	71
Police couldn't do anything about it	48	51	59
Offence was a personal matter	39	28	15*
Wish to protect offender	26	15	**
Nothing was taken	25	30	39

* The actual count was low (11 to 20), therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.

** The actual count was too low to make statistically reliable population estimates.

Percentages do not add to 100 as respondents were permitted to give multiple reasons for not reporting.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

TABLE 24
SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL ADMISSIONS(1)

	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	%
Newfoundland	1,518	63	1,487	57	1,559	65	4,749	4,564	185	3.9
Prince Edward Island(2)	824	15	883	18	847	29	2,616	2,554	62	2.4
Nova Scotia(2)	2,733	130	2,828	106	2,569	135	8,501	8,130	371	4.4
New Brunswick(2)(3)	3,089	133	3,603	155	3,695	136	10,811	10,387	424	3.9
Quebec(3)	13,807	785	14,321	834	15,336	967	46,050	43,464	2,586	5.6
Ontario(4)	47,857	2,732	49,359	2,718	54,797	4,015	161,478	152,013	9,465	5.9
Manitoba(2)	-	-	-	-	3,545	353	3,898	3,545	353	9.0
Saskatchewan(4)	6,004	473	5,981	484	6,421	509	19,872	18,406	1,466	7.4
Alberta(4)	-	-	10,084	612	12,395	790	23,881	22,479	1,402	5.9
British Columbia	5,282	422	5,329	237	6,268	388	17,926	16,879	1,047	5.8
Yukon Territories	370	16	335	34	407	39	1,201	1,112	89	7.4
Northwest Territories	620	52	567	39	654	40	1,972	1,841	131	6.6
TOTAL	**82,104**	**4,821**	**94,777**	**5,294**	**108,493**	**7,466**	**302,955**	**285,374**	**17,581**	**5.8**
COMBINED TOTALS	**86,925**		**100,071**		**115,959**					

(1) Includes inmates serving federal sentences in provincial institutions.
(2) Four provinces report on a calendar year basis - P.E.I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba.
(3) Excludes remand admissions subsequently sentenced.
(4) Includes all admissions subsequently sentenced before year end.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Services in Canada, Annual Catalogue #85-211E:

TABLE 25
REMAND ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL ADMISSIONS

	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	%
Newfoundland	82	3	151	8	168	14	426	401	25	5.8
Prince Edward Island	162	7	175	9	123	4	480	460	20	4.2
Nova Scotia	1,587	65	1,721	61	1,787	68	5,289	5,095	194	3.7
New Brunswick(1)	1,049	41	933	50	951	57	3,081	2,933	148	4.8
Quebec(1)	13,028	817	13,048	806	14,469	968	43,136	40,545	2,591	6.0
Ontario(2)	9,745	1,500	6,847	1,777	6,172	792	26,833	22,764	4,069	15.2
Manitoba	-	-	-	-	7,387	786	8,173	7,387	786	9.6
Saskatchewan	1,510	131	1,621	142	1,657	137	5,198	4,788	410	7.9
Alberta	-	-	5,257	570	6,828	698	13,353	12,085	1,268	9.5
British Columbia	3,943	372	4,066	344	4,190	251	13,166	12,199	967	7.3
Yukon Territories	130	10	78	14	71	8	311	279	32	10.3
Northwest Territories	-	-	151	2	152	4	309	303	6	2.0
TOTAL	**31,236**	**2,946**	**34,048**	**3,783**	**43,955**	**3,787**	**119,755**	**109,239**	**10,516**	**8.8**
COMBINED TOTALS	**34,182**		**37,831**		**47,742**					

(1) Includes all remand admissions regardless of subsequent status.
(2) Includes all admission types other than those subsequently sentenced.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Services in Canada, Annual Catalogue #85-211E.

TABLE 26
PERSONS RECEIVING PROBATION ORDERS BY PROVINCE

	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	PERCENT MALES	PERCENT FEMALES
Newfoundland	423	41	502	55	984	184	1,125	183	3,497	86.8	13.2
Prince Edward Island	300	37	303	37	475	53	501	50	1,756	89.9	10.1
Nova Scotia	1,883(e)	209(e)	2,092(e)	285(e)	2,183(e)	243(e)	2,399	267	9,561	89.5	10.5
New Brunswick	1,281	142	1,183	131	1,346	149	1,553	172	5,957	90.0	10.0
Quebec	2,599	202	2,337	200	2,630	198	3,139	236	11,541	92.8	7.2
Ontario	23,649	4,173	25,011	4,764	26,129	4,977	26,274	5,381	120,358	84.0	16.0
Manitoba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	1,919	339	2,083	397	1,738	382	1,875	411	9,144	83.3	16.7
Alberta	5,278(e)	1,005(e)	5,488(e)	1,045(e)	5,880(e)	1,120(e)	6,857	1,306	27,979	84.0	16.0
British Columbia	8,130	1,548	7,932	1,511	9,222	2,024	9,653	1,839	41,859	83.5	16.5
Yukon Territories	587	72	637	113	665	127	662	136	2,999	85.1	14.9
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	46,049	7,768	47,568	8,538	51,252	9,457	54,038	9,981	234,651	84.8	15.2
PERCENT MALE AND FEMALE	85.6	14.4	84.8	15.2	84.4	15.6	84.4	15.6		84.8	15.2

(e) Estimates based on total admissions and percent distribution of males and females from the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Annual Catalogue #85-211.

TABLE 27

WOMEN SERVING FEDERAL SENTENCES IN PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1975-1984

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1975-1984	
											TOTALS	PERCENT
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	0.4
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	0.6
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	1	4	7	12	32	51	45	49	49	49	299	59.8
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	3	4	4	20	4.0
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	2	2	11	2.2
Alberta	-	-	-	2	4	13	12	17	13	14	75	15.0
British Columbia	-	-	1	3	10	11	19	16	15	13	88	17.6
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2
TOTAL	1	4	8	18	50	82	83	87	84	83	500	100.0

Total on register June 30th each year.

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 20

ADMISSIONS TO THE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS - RACE AND LANGUAGE, 1980-1983

RACE	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Caucasian	79	33	46	70	31	39	82	46	36	80	41	39
Native	19	10	9	12	7	5	19	12	7	25	12	13
Other/Not Stated	6	2	4	2	1	1	9	3	6	6	5	1
	104	45	59	84	39	45	110	61	49	111	58	53

LANGUAGE	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
English	78	41	37	61	34	27	87	59	28	79	52	27
French	7	-	7	15	5	10	8	-	8	19	2	17
Both	17	4	13	10	2	8	13	2	11	8	3	5
Other/Not Stated	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	1	4
	104	45	59	84	39	45	110	61	49	111	58	53

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 29

RACE AND LANGUAGE OF WOMEN SERVING FEDERAL SENTENCES IN THE PRISON FOR WOMEN, AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1980-1984

RACE	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Caucasian	152	86	66	144	77	67	159	87	72	162	100	62	172	105	67
Native	31	21	10	31	19	12	27	17	10	40	24	16	40	28	12
Other/Not Stated	23	17	6	13	9	4	10	5	5	11	5	6	14	10	4
	206	124	82	188	105	83	196	109	87	213	129	84	226	143	83

LANGUAGE	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
English	154	113	41	141	96	45	139	97	42	159	116	43	163	127	36
French	14	-	14	15	2	13	20	4	16	22	4	18	29	3	26
Both	35	11	24	30	7	23	32	8	24	29	9	20	30	10	20
Other/Not Stated	3	-	3	2	-	2	5	-	5	3	-	3	4	3	1
	206	124	82	188	105	83	196	109	87	213	129	84	226	143	83

Total number on register June 30 each year.

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 30

ADMISSIONS TO THE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS - MAJOR OFFENCE, 1980-1983

	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Murder - First Degree	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1
Second Degree	2	2	-	5	4	1	4	3	1	5	4	1
Manslaughter	16	7	9	8	6	2	19	13	6	19	5	14
Attempt Murder/ Wounding/Assault	8	5	3	8	6	2	5	1	4	9	5	4
Robbery	13	5	8	11	4	7	18	11	7	18	12	6
Break & Enter	5	2	3	4	2	2	7	6	1	3	1	2
Theft	4	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	1	2
Fraud/Forgery	9	4	5	10	5	5	7	3	4	7	7	-
Narcotic Control Act	23	9	14	14	-	14	22	3	19	24	10	14
Other Criminal Code & Federal Statute	23	9	14	22	12	10	25	20	5	19	10	9
	104	45	59	84	39	45	110	61	49	111	58	53

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 31

MAJOR OFFENCE OF WOMEN SERVING FEDERAL SENTENCES IN THE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1980-1984

	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Murder	24	20	4	25	21	4	31	23	8	39	29	10	41	31	10
Manslaughter	26	14	12	31	17	14	23	13	10	31	16	15	35	19	16
Attempt Murder/ Wounding/Assault	9	5	4	10	5	5	16	11	5	12	5	7	14	8	6
Robbery	28	14	14	24	11	13	37	20	17	32	20	12	39	25	14
Break & Enter	10	7	3	8	6	2	7	2	5	12	7	5	10	7	3
Theft	3	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	2	3	6	4	2
Fraud/Forgery	12	8	4	18	10	8	11	7	4	11	8	3	15	13	2
Narcotic Control Act	63	32	31	41	20	21	30	9	21	36	12	24	32	16	16
Other Criminal Code & Federal Statute(1)	31	22	9	29	15	14	40	24	16	15	10	5	34	20	14
	206	124	82	188	105	83	196	109	87	213	129	84	226	143	83

Total number on register June 30 each year.

(1) Includes kidnapping and abduction, criminal negligence, offensive weapons, possession of stolen goods, rape and other sexual offences, prison breach, dangerous offender, habitual criminal, dangerous sexual offender, other Criminal Code offences, other Federal Statute offences.

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 32

ADMISSIONS TO THE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS - LENGTH OF MAJOR OFFENCE, 1980-1983

	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Less than 2 years	16	11	5	27	14	13	36	25	11	25	17	8
2 to less than 3 years	35	11	24	18	6	12	27	15	12	20	10	10
3 to less than 5 years	32	12	20	21	7	14	24	8	16	33	12	21
5 to less than 10 years	16	8	8	10	6	4	13	6	7	22	11	11
10 to less than 20 years	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	-
Life(1)	5	3	2	6	5	1	7	6	1	10	7	3
	104	45	59	84	39	45	110	61	49	111	58	53

(1) Includes sentences of 20 years or more, preventive detention and indefinite sentences.

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 33

LENGTH OF MAJOR SENTENCE OF WOMEN SERVING FEDERAL SENTENCES IN THE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1980-1984

	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984		
	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COUNT	PRISON FOR WOMEN	PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Less than 2 years	12	6	6	14	7	7	7	3	4	11	8	3	19	13	6
2 to less than 3 years	39	24	15	32	15	17	44	19	25	45	27	18	38	25	13
3 to less than 5 years	54	30	24	48	26	22	55	30	25	48	27	21	68	38	30
5 to less than 10 years	62	37	25	57	30	27	45	25	20	50	25	25	48	27	21
10 to less than 20 years	8	2	6	7	3	4	10	6	4	18	11	7	10	7	3
Life[1]	31	25	6	30	24	6	35	26	9	41	31	10	43	33	10
	206	124	82	188	105	83	196	109	87	213	129	84	226	143	83

Total number on register June 30 each year.
(1) Includes sentences of 20 years or more, preventive detention and indefinite sentences.

Source: Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 34

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY POPULATION(1), 1975-1982

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENT FEMALE
1975	8,734	8,589	145	1.7
1976	9,325	9,136	189	2.0
1977	9,376	9,205	171	1.9
1978	9,313	9,165	148	1.6
1979	9,294	9,148	146	1.6
1980	9,396	9,281	115	1.2
1981	9,908	9,796	112	1.1
1982	10,777	10,658	119	1.1
	RATE OF INCREASE	+24%	-18%	

(1) On register as of December 31 each year.
Excludes persons in temporary detention.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 35

MALES AND FEMALES RECEIVING FEDERAL SENTENCES(1), 1975-1982

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENT FEMALE
1975	4,317	4,221	96	2.3%
1976	4,541	4,404	137	3.1
1977	4,629	4,517	112	2.5
1978	4,826	4,695	131	2.8
1979	4,711	4,583	128	2.8
1980	4,758	4,645	113	2.4
1981	5,244	5,152	92	1.8
1982	5,657	5,537	120	2.1
TOTAL	38,683	37,754	929	2.4
PERCENT INCREASE 1975-1982		+31%	+25%	

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. In 1982 there were 54 males and 87 females serving federal sentences in provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 36

RATES OF INCARCERATION UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Rates per 100,000 Male and Female Population

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES
1975	37.3	0.8
1976	38.5	1.2
1977	39.0	1.0
1978	40.1	1.1
1979	38.8	1.1
1980	38.9	0.9
1981	42.7	0.8
1982	45.3	0.9

TABLE 37

AGE OF FEDERAL INMATES ON ADMISSION(1), 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
16 and under	28	-	17	-	21	-	16	-	11	-	14	-	21	-	20	-	148	0.4	-	-
17 years	88	1	76	1	78	-	80	1	70	-	71	2	94	1	73	4	630	1.7	10	1.1
18-20	868	8	717	10	817	16	764	9	755	17	713	16	800	11	832	15	6,266	16.6	102	11.0
21-24	1,090	35	1,199	44	1,208	25	1,293	41	1,173	31	1,242	34	1,354	16	1,450	26	10,009	26.5	252	27.1
25-29	931	26	1,060	41	1,011	26	1,023	36	1,063	40	1,091	24	1,260	22	1,304	35	8,743	23.2	250	26.9
30-39	796	16	905	32	948	34	1,009	32	1,034	28	1,039	25	1,088	23	1,305	26	8,124	21.5	216	23.3
40-49	310	6	308	6	317	8	363	7	342	9	332	7	373	13	397	10	2,742	7.3	66	7.1
50-59	91	4	101	2	97	3	113	4	118	2	109	3	125	3	128	4	882	2.3	25	2.7
60 and over	19	-	21	1	20	-	34	1	17	1	34	2	37	3	28	-	210	0.6	8	0.9
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	4,645	113	5,152	92	5,537	120	37,754	100.0	929	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 38

MARITAL STATUS OF FEDERAL INMATES ON ADMISSION(1), 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Single	2,427	46	2,392	46	2,526	45	2,577	71	2,478	64	2,501	61	2,890	36	2,977	72	20,768	55.0	441	47.5
Married	712	17	709	31	667	24	654	21	607	25	597	14	575	18	670	20	5,189	13.7	170	18.3
Common-Law	660	11	861	25	886	8	1,005	12	955	11	1,052	13	1,167	11	1,244	10	7,830	20.7	101	10.9
Widowed	53	6	32	3	36	4	42	7	28	4	44	5	37	4	47	1	319	0.8	34	3.7
Separated	185	8	192	19	178	17	207	10	245	16	174	11	203	10	225	11	1,609	4.3	102	11.0
Divorced	165	6	210	10	203	10	203	9	269	8	249	8	238	11	290	6	1,827	4.8	68	7.3
Not Stated	19	2	8	3	21	4	7	1	1	-	28	1	44	2	84	-	212	0.6	13	1.4
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	4,645	113	5,152	92	5,537	120	37,754	100.0	929	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 39 - MAJOR OFFENCE CATEGORY OF FEDERAL INMATES(1), 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Murder/Manslaughter	238	11	242	9	270	18	287	16	255	18	266	19	291	13	341	24	2,190	5.8	128	13.8
Attempted Murder/ Wounding/Assault	171	6	199	7	203	2	185	8	182	4	229	7	273	8	320	6	1,760	4.7	48	5.2
Rape/Other Sexual Off.	228	-	245	2	227	-	273	-	276	-	354	-	350	1	437	2	2,370	6.3	5	0.5
Robbery	982	11	971	13	1,028	12	1,126	23	964	19	1,169	16	1,265	13	1,334	16	8,837	23.4	121	13.0
Break & Enter/Theft	1,102	8	1,020	8	1,038	11	1,021	9	967	11	1,193	11	1,394	6	1,488	14	9,203	24.4	78	8.4
Fraud	223	7	208	21	172	11	178	10	162	5	182	8	200	9	191	7	1,516	4.0	78	8.4
Parole Revocation(2)	123	4	114	5	123	4	133	3	197	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	690	1.8	22	2.4
Mandatory Supervision Revocation(2)	275	3	475	11	530	9	567	10	696	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,523	6.7	37	4.0
Narcotic Control Act	301	33	421	44	420	31	436	39	405	44	337	23	379	17	350	25	3,047	8.1	256	27.6
Other Criminal Code & Federal Statute(3)	578	13	509	17	506	14	515	13	499	17	915	31	1,020	25	1,076	26	5,618	14.9	156	16.8
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	4,645	113	5,152	92	5,537	120	37,754	100.0	929	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.

(2) Method of data collection was revised in 1980, excluding parole and mandatory supervision revocations as a major offence type. Admissions on revocations from 1980 to 1982 are classified under new offence or original offence type in the event of technical violations.

(3) Includes kidnapping and abduction, criminal negligence, offensive weapons, possession of stolen goods, prison breach, dangerous offenders, habitual criminal, dangerous sexual offender, other criminal code offences, other federal statute offences.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 40

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS FOR VIOLENT, PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS OFFENCES(1)

YEAR	MALES				FEMALES			
	VIOLENT(2)	PROPERTY(3)	NARCOTICS	OTHER(4)	VIOLENT(1)	PROPERTY(3)	NARCOTICS	OTHER(4)
1975	38.4	31.4	7.1	23.1	29.2	15.6	34.4	20.8
1976	37.6	27.9	9.6	24.9	22.6	21.2	32.1	24.1
1977	38.3	26.8	9.3	25.6	28.6	19.6	27.7	24.1
1978	39.8	25.5	9.2	25.4	35.9	14.5	29.8	19.8
1979	36.6	24.2	8.8	30.4	32.0	12.5	34.4	21.1
1980	43.4	29.6	7.3	19.7(5)	35.4	16.8	20.4	27.4(5)
1981	41.9	30.9	7.4	19.8	38.0	16.3	18.5	27.2
1982	43.9	30.3	6.3	19.4	40.0	17.5	20.8	21.7

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.
(2) Violent offences include murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, wounding, rape, other sexual offences, assault and robbery.
(3) Property offences include break and enter, theft over $200, theft under $200, motor vehicle theft, and fraud.
(4) "Other" includes parole and mandatory supervision revocation, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences
(5) Admissions on revocations from 1980 to 1982 are classified under new offence or original offence type in the event of technical violations.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System

TABLE 61

LENGTH OF MAJOR SENTENCE OF FEDERAL INMATES ON ADMISSION[1], 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Less than 2 years	1,013	17	1,787	56	1,918	36	1,918	24	1,180	18	1,663	18	1,639	29	1,751	37	12,079	32.0	233	25.1
2 to l.t. 3 years	1,366	27	1,032	36	616	17	1,193	29	1,365	30	1,333	38	1,665	19	1,568	29	9,898	26.2	225	24.2
3 to l.t. 5 years	1,158	31	918	32	1,325	44	1,530	53	1,319	44	1,076	35	1,266	25	1,351	27	9,923	26.3	291	31.3
5 to l.t. 10 years	661	15	426	12	408	8	382	15	460	26	551	17	526	10	571	16	3,765	10.0	119	12.8
10 to l.t. 20 years	139	3	118	1	88	1	112	4	108	1	71	-	137	3	122	4	895	2.4	19	2.0
Life[2]	124	3	123	-	162	6	170	6	151	9	151	5	141	6	192	7	1,196	3.2	42	4.5
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	4,645	113	5,152	92	5,537	120	37,756	100.0	929	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.
(2) Includes sentences of 20 years or more, death commuted, preventive detention and indefinite sentences.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 42

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCE LENGTH BY MAJOR OFFENCE(1), 1975 TO 1982 COMBINED

	TOTAL		LESS THAN 2 YRS		2 TO LT 3 YRS		3 TO LT 5 YRS		5 TO LT 10 YRS		10 TO LT 20 YRS		LIFE(3)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder/Manslaughter	2,190	128	3	4	4	8	17	43	20	15	9	3	47	27
Attempted Murder/ Wounding/Assault	1,760	48	35	28	22	26	23	30	12	13	5	2	2	-
Rape/Other Sexual Offences	2,370	5	12	17	20	-	43	33	20	17	4	33	1	-
Robbery	8,837	121	18	27	27	34	39	33	14	5	2	1	0.2	-
Break & Enter/Theft	9,203	78	47	57	36	21	16	15	2	2	0.1	-	-	-
Fraud	1,516	78	50	44	30	42	18	14	2	-	0.2	-	-	-
Parole Revocation	690	22	31	27	21	18	26	36	14	9	5	9	3	-
Mandatory Supervision Revocation	2,523	37	43	45	23	22	26	22	7	2	0.2	-	0.1	-
Narcotic Control Act	3,047	256	18	8	24	23	34	41	20	25	5	2	0.4	-
Other Criminal Code, Federal Statute Offences(2)	5,618	156	46	34	25	24	20	25	6	11	2	2	1	3
TOTAL	**37,754**	**929**	**32**	**25**	**26**	**24**	**26**	**32**	**10**	**13**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.
(2) Includes kidnapping and abduction, criminal negligence, offensive weapons, possession of stolen goods, prison breach, dangerous offenders, habitual criminal, dangerous sexual offender, other criminal code offences, other federal statute offences.
(3) Includes life, death commuted and preventive detention.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 43

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITTALS OF FEDERAL INMATES ON ADMISSION(1), 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
No Previous	2,371	77	2,331	95	2,508	82	2,631	101	2,353	105	2,416	75	2,801	61	3,000	86	20,411	56.1	682	73.4
1 Previous	857	10	884	25	842	17	890	17	1,018	17	1,076	26	1,142	21	1,182	20	7,891	20.9	153	16.5
2 Previous	464	6	528	10	451	5	460	5	507	2	567	6	550	7	667	9	4,202	11.1	50	5.4
3 Previous	266	1	312	2	329	2	270	5	272	1	295	4	329	2	327	4	2,394	6.3	21	2.3
4 Previous	119	1	169	3	174	-	189	2	184	2	160	-	153	1	174	-	1,322	3.5	9	1.0
5 Previous	70	-	92	2	95	-	107	1	120	1	73	-	95	-	96	-	748	2.0	4	0.4
6-10 Previous	66	1	73	-	103	5	139	-	125	-	58	2	78	-	91	1	733	1.9	9	1.0
11-15 Previous	8	-	15	-	15	1	9	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	53	0.1	1	0.1
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	4,645	113	5,152	92	5,537	120	37,754	100.0	929	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 4A

NUMBER OF CHARGES FOR FEDERAL INMATES ON ADMISSION([1]), 1975-1979([2])

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1975-1979 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
0 Charges([3])	350	7	494	13	501	9	513	12	558	7	2,416	10.8	48	7.9
1 Charge	1,214	46	1,279	49	1,383	51	1,379	51	1,339	52	6,594	29.4	249	41.2
2 Charges	739	13	723	20	726	18	769	21	769	23	3,726	16.6	91	15.1
3 Charges	463	9	486	10	447	8	513	10	514	8	2,423	10.8	45	7.5
4 Charges	294	4	319	8	302	4	354	10	338	13	1,607	7.2	39	6.5
5 Charges	235	3	227	5	227	-	247	5	223	5	1,159	5.2	18	3.0
6 Charges	160	2	162	3	167	4	155	2	152	3	796	3.6	14	2.3
7 Charges	134	1	117	2	146	3	129	2	108	3	634	2.8	11	1.8
8 Charges	101	-	79	4	97	1	104	1	101	6	482	2.1	12	2.0
9 Charges	77	-	75	4	79	3	57	2	71	2	359	1.6	11	1.8
10 Charges	454	11	443	19	442	15	475	15	410	6	2,224	9.9	66	10.9
TOTAL	4,221	96	4,404	137	4,517	112	4,695	131	4,583	128	22,420	100.0	604	100.0

(1) Includes admissions to federal and provincial institutions. Also includes persons reporting on parole to federal institutions.
(2) Number of charges within the sentence were not recorded after 1979.
(3) Revocations for other than criminal code offences.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.

TABLE 45

TYPE OF RELEASE BY FEDERAL INMATES, 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Expiration of Sentence	208	-	102	2	110	4	150	3	214	3	326	5	357	9	387	3	1,870	5.3	29	3.3
Parole	1,089	50	1,005	32	1,405	75	1,506	59	1,657	67	1,356	61	1,536	52	1,623	51	11,175	31.6	447	50.6
Minimum Parole	10	2	8	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	0.1	4	0.5
Court Order	54	3	39	3	26	1	26	-	21	1	22	2	19	1	48	3	255	0.7	14	1.6
Death	34	1	37	-	36	-	36	2	34	1	37	3	36	-	43	1	293	0.8	8	0.9
Transfer to Provincial Institution	73	2	86	1	119	6	71	1	90	4	108	6	68	2	73	6	696	2.0	28	3.2
Mandatory Supervision	2,386	33	2,506	47	2,765	59	2,876	44	2,531	38	2,621	55	2,619	36	2,474	35	20,778	58.7	347	39.3
Other(1)	100	3	11	-	12	-	55	1	41	1	21	-	16	2	30	-	288	0.8	7	0.8
TOTAL	3,976	96	3,792	87	4,686	145	4,729	110	4,596	115	4,493	132	4,651	102	4,678	99	35,399	100.0	884	100.0

(1) Includes deportation, transfer to other country and executive clemency.

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.

TABLE 46

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED BEFORE RELEASE ON FULL PAROLE([1]) BY FEMALE FEDERAL INMATES, 1975-1981

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981([2])	TOTAL NO.	PERCENT
33 percent	14	22	33	28	34	27	16	174	48.8
34-44 percent	23	6	25	19	18	13	8	112	31.4
45-55 percent	9	3	8	7	5	5	7	44	12.3
56-66 percent	1	1	2	-	1	5	4	14	3.9
67-77 percent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5
78 percent and over	3	1	4	2	-	-	-	10	2.8
TOTAL	**51**	**34**	**72**	**56**	**58**	**50**	**35**	**356**	**100.0**

(1) Excludes life and indefinite sentences as a percentage of time is not a relevant measure.
(2) 1981 figures exclude parole for deportation and parole by exception.

Source: Solicitor General Canada,
Correctional Services Canada,
Offender Information

TABLE 47

TIME SERVED BY FEDERAL INMATES, 1975-1982

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1975-1982 TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%
Less than 6 months	397	6	501	12	617	15	517	7	638	6	811	19	765	14	760	15	5,006	14.1	94	10.6
6 to L.I. 12 months	484	11	539	17	669	21	723	16	612	21	641	22	611	19	693	15	4,972	14.0	142	16.1
12 to L.I. 18 months	854	14	806	19	907	43	1,050	37	1,020	44	1,001	31	993	24	1,034	31	7,665	21.7	243	27.5
18 to L.I. 24 months	520	21	482	10	638	18	656	15	621	12	634	16	649	12	587	9	4,787	13.5	113	12.8
2 to L.I. 3 years	945	22	713	17	849	29	942	21	912	23	705	25	880	23	835	16	6,701	19.2	176	19.9
3 to L.I. 4 years	356	9	337	6	316	13	362	4	343	4	298	12	352	6	346	10	2,708	7.6	64	7.2
4 to L.I. 5 years	194	5	175	4	230	3	181	3	164	1	161	4	123	2	150	2	1,378	3.9	24	2.7
5 to L.I. 10 years	205	6	196	2	223	3	262	6	236	4	199	3	219	1	209	-	1,749	4.9	25	2.8
10 years or more	21	-	43	-	37	-	36	1	50	-	43	-	59	1	64	1	353	1.0	3	0.3
TOTAL	3,976	94	3,792	87	4,486	145	4,729	110	4,596	115	4,493	132	4,651	102	4,678	99	35,399	100.0	884	100.0

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, Correctional Institution Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-207.
(2) Solicitor General Canada, Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information System.